THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE

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The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.

Mr. W. Smith called the order of the day on the report of the committee of ways and means on the unſettled balances due from certain individual ſtates to the United States, which was accordingly entered upon.

Mr. Williams roſe and obſerved that he did not imagine the reſolution would have been called up ſo ſoon. It had been put on their deſks but a few days, and he had been employed on committees every evening and morning ſince—however he would make a few obſervations on the ſubject.

The reſolution under conſideration, ſaid Mr. Williams, was a call on the debtor ſtates for the payment of certain ſums of money ſaid to be due to the United States. The ſtate which he had the honor to repreſent was one of this claſs. Did he believe it to be a debtor ſtate, the laſt thing he would aſk for would be a relinquiſhment of that debt; but being fully perſuaded, that had a juſt and equitable ſettlement been made, or that the nature of the caſe would have admitted of it, at the time it was made, the ſtate of New-York would have been a creditor ſtate; and he truſted that he could clearly demonſtrate, from arguments drawn from facts, that neither the mode adopted by which the commiſſioners were to determine on the claims produced by the reſpective ſtates, or the rule of appointment, which they were directed to purſue, could in any manner operate to do that juſtice which the nature of the caſe required.

With reſpect to the mode adopted, it is enacted in the third ſection of the act, entitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the ſettlement of all accounts between the United States and the individual ſtates," "That the commiſſioners are to determine on all ſuch claims as ſhall have accrued for the general or particular defence during the war, and on the evidence thereof, according to the principles of general equity (although ſuch claims may not be ſanctioned by the reſolves of Congreſs or ſupported by regular vouchers) ſhall determine thereon." Had the words within the parentheſis been omitted, he aſked would the Penobſcot expedition, or the frigate built in South-Carolina, or a number of ſuch like charges unauthorized by Congreſs been admitted in the ſettlement? But, by its being allowed, the ſtates of Maſſachuſetts and South-Carolina were made creditor ſtates. The creditor ſtates have had their credits funded according to the act, but not ſatiſfied, they are now calling upon the debtor ſtates to make payment—a payment which never could have been contemplated eſpecially in the manner now called for.

In the ſeventh ſection of the before recited act, the creditor ſtates ſhould have their balances funded. This hath been done, but nothing is mentioned in that act, or any other, to authorize the call on the debtor ſtates in the manner propoſed. It is probable, ſaid Mr. Williams, if it had been contemplated at that time the act would not have paſſed.

With reſpect to the rule of apportionment which the commiſſioners were directed by the law to purſue, Mr. Williams contended that it was impoſſible, that any thing like public juſtice could be done, particularly in the ſtate of New-York; beſides, ſaid he, it was a departure from the rule laid down and eſtabliſhed when the articles of confederation were agreed to, the eighth article of which is, "That all charges of war, and all other expences that ſhall be incurred for the common defence and general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, ſhould be defrayed out of the common treaſury, which ſhould be ſupported by the ſeveral ſtates, in proportion to the value of lands within each ſtate, granted to or ſurveyed for any perſon, as ſuch land and the buildings and improvements thereon ſhould be eſtimated, according to ſuch mode as the United States in Congreſs aſſembled ſhall from time to time direct and appoint. The taxes for paying that proportion ſhould be laid and levied by the authority and directions of the legiſlature of the ſeveral ſtates, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled." And, therefore, ſaid Mr. W. the act pointing out a different mode was a retroſpective act operating to the diſadvantage of ſome of the ſtates to the advantage of others; had this act been paſſed immediately at the cloſe of the war, inſtead of being omitted until ſix years after the war, it would have operated equally; but no rule of apportionment could then be adopted, without a manifeſt injury to ſome ſtates, to whom thouſands had emigrated from others. This was the caſe in the ſtate of New-York. One third of the number of inhabitants in that ſtate when the enumeration was made, had moved into it after the cloſe of the war, from the New-England ſtates and the ſtate of New-Jerſey; ſo that the numbers in thoſe ſtates were diminiſhed, while that of New-York was augmented. The mode of apportionment muſt, in conſequence, operate unequally. Even ſince the ſettlement had taken place, ſome thouſands of families had come into the ſtate of New-York, from creditor ſtates: and how could a diſcrimination be made? Or would it be juſt to compel thoſe who had emigrated from creditor ſtates into debtor ſtates, to pay the proportion of the money ſaid to be due from debtor ſtates; whereas, by the ſettlement, had they remained in the creditor ſtates, they would have been entitled to a proportion of the money due to them. Or, ſaid he, is this reſolution calculated to prevent emigration from one ſtate to another.

Mr. Williams obſerved that attempts had been made to have the privilege of examining the principles of the ſettlement by the commiſſioners, and the charges exhibited and allowed from the reſpective ſtates, but it had been refuſed. If, ſaid he, the creditor ſtates were conſcious of the ſettlement being proper, why this refuſal? But, until this was done, could it be expected that the debtor ſtates would ſubmit to a ſettlement which they had every reaſon to believe was founded on erroneous charges exhibited to the commiſſioners?

With reſpect to New-York, their advances had been ſuch that the firſt calculators in the Union, who had been engaged in public buſineſs during the war, ſaid that the ſtate of New-York muſt, on an equitable ſettlement, be a creditor ſtate to the amount of two millions of dollars. Mr. W. ſaid he had been from the commencement of the revolution to the cloſe of the war, either in the legiſlative or military capacity, excepting about one year, and he was confident that no more could be done than was done by the ſtate of New-York, and a ſtate having done all they could do, it was not poſſible it could be a debtor ſtate. And, ſaid he, ſhall that ſtate now ſuffer, becauſe it had exhibited fair and honorable accounts, ſuch as the commiſſioners [illegible], were, like merchants' accounts, and would ſtand the ſcruples of law, omitting any accounts which could not be exhibited in proper form, as the nature of the caſe would not admit of it, unleſs by mere calculation? Adding to this, the difficulties that ſtate had to encounter, which ought alſo to be taken in view on a final ſettlement.

At the commencement of the war, ſaid Mr. W. unfortunately for the ſtate of New-York, the one half of its inhabitants were diſaffected to the then meaſures, and a number actually took arms againſt thoſe who were friendly to the revolution, the ſuppreſſion of whom, with a conſtant watch over them were never brought into the general account. In the beginning of the year 1776, the enemy took New-York, and with it nearly one half of the valuable part of that ſtate. In the year following, Burgoyne's army penetrated its frontiers, and laid waſte the greater part of the country north and weſt of Albany. By the memorable battle of Oriſko, upwards of three hundred widows and children were left to be ſupported by that ſtate, as well as ſome hundreds at the north part of the ſtate. Theſe, together with the poor from the city of New-York, were ſupported during the war and no charge made thereof. The endeavors of the enemy to form a conjunction of their armies near the Hudſon river, was the cauſe of that ſtate being ſo overrun that not one county eſcaped their ravages. Add to this one third of New-York, the fine town of Eſopus, and ſeveral hundred houſes in the frontiers were burnt and immenſe property deſtroyed. For calamities ſo great very few thought of obtaining vouchers; and for the deſtruction of armies no allowance would be made, which occaſioned numbers to be reduced from affluence to want.

Large ſums of money, ſaid Mr. W. had been paid by the ſtate of New-York ſince the time limited to be exhibited for a ſettlement with the United States. The juſt debts exhibited by the claimants and the reaſonableneſs of the excuſe for their not having preſented them ſooner, operated with them ſo forcibly that they could not be withſtood. Many accounts exhibited and not paid will amount to upwards of one million of dollars, and probably as reaſonable as ſome of thoſe allowed to the other ſtates by the commiſſioners.

But, it will be ſaid, had not other ſtates ſuffered? Mr. W. ſaid he would aſk, what ſtate? Was it any of the New England ſtates? Where, ſaid he, had they their capitals kept from them during the war? Where had they their frontiers overrun and deſtroyed? Where had they their country laid waſte and deſtroyed? Was it not a fact, ſaid he, that during the war the inhabitants of New-York had to procure their ſalt from the New-England ſtates, New-Jerſey, and Pennſylvania; which coſt them on an average, two buſhels of wheat for one of ſalt, and every other article in proportion. Add to this, they had from time to time taken from them all their grain, excepting what was ſcarcely ſufficient to ſupport their families by acts of impreſs, and at a certain limited price, which was delivered for the uſe of the army, and at a time when other ſtates furniſhed ſupplies of the like kind and were allowed more than double the price. I have known, ſaid he, working oxen taken by the point of the bayonet from the farmer, and to this day not paid for;—and, will gentlemen ſay, New-York is a debtor ſtate? He hoped not.

Mr. Williams hoped when the ſufferings of the citizens of the ſtate of New-York, were duly conſidered; when the vaſt deſtruction of their capital, and of their frontiers was taken into conſideration, together with their ſituation during the war, he was perſuaded that no more would be ſaid reſpecting that ſtate being a debtor ſtate, and that ſuch an odious ſtigma would be done away.

Did not, ſaid he, the commander in chief obſerve in the moſt trying times, viz. in the year 1781, that if it were not for the exertions of the ſtate of New-York, and the ſupplies by them at that time furniſhed, he muſt diſband the army.

Did not one of the commiſſioners who ſettled the accounts declare in this houſe (being a member at that time) that the debts of the debtor ſtates ought to be done away? Was this not tacitly acknowledging that the accounts exhibited to them varied ſo much, that it was impoſſible for them agreeably to the mode preſcribed, to do equal juſtice? Add to this, the charge made, by ſome ſtates for bounties, when that of New-York could not exhibit the relative amount of a part of theirs, and others no bounty, when at the ſame time the claſſes, as directed by law, raiſed the men by paying large ſums for each unknown to the ſtate.

Mr. Williams concluded by ſaying, that ſince the war the ſtate of New-York had always paid their ſpecie requiſitions, which, together with the like paid by Pennſylvania, was the chief ſupport of congreſs, until the conſtitution or preſent ſyſtem of government took place, while ſome of the creditor ſtates paid nothing; that as the ſtate of New-York had done as much as their ſituation would permit them; had paid large ſums of money ſince the war, which was borrowed to ſupport, pay, and cloathe their quota of troops, and many other matters of the kind, he hoped that the reſolution would be negatived, and no more be ſaid on the ſubject.

Mr. Nicholas thought there was an enquiry which was neceſſary to precede the preſent queſtion. Some of the ſtates which were brought in debtors by the commiſſioners, might hold debts of the United States, and it would appear ſomewhat odd that they ſhould be called upon for money when they were really creditors. In ſuch caſes, all that could be expected would be that a balance ſhould be ſtruck. He therefore propoſed a reſolution, directing the committee of commerce and manufactures to enquire whether any of the ſtates brought in debtor ſtates by the commiſſioners, were holders of debts of the United States. If they were, he ſaid, the United States had the means of payment in their own hands. He ſhould move that the committee might riſe, in order to bring forward this propoſition.

Mr. W. Smith ſaid he could not agree to the propoſition of the gentleman from Virginia, though eventually the means recommended might be proper. The ſubject before them, he ſaid, was a very delicate ſubject, and ought to be treated with every degree of candor. He was glad that the gentleman from New-York had ſpoke

upon the ſubject with a degree of moderation which did him credit. The diſcuſſion was an unpleaſant one, and could ſcarcely fail to excite a degree of irritation in the houſe, which, however, it would be deſirable to avoid as much as poſſible. For many years, Mr. S. ſaid, this ſubject had been under conſideration, and it was much to be deſired, that it could now be brought to a cloſe. He knew no better mode of doing this than the one propoſed, viz. that the debtor ſtates ſhould be informed of the ſums with which they ſtood charged, and that payment ſhould be requeſted in ſuch a way as ſhould prove moſt agreeable to them.

Mr. S. ſaid he ſhould not follow the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Williams) through the whole of his obſervations, becauſe he did not think them relative to the ſubject before them. Some of them might have been properly enough ſuggeſted when the ſubject of balancing the accounts was before the houſe; he believed, indeed, they were brought forward at that time. He would mention ſome facts relative to the buſineſs, with which perhaps ſome gentlemen might not be acquainted. In the year 1790, it ſeemed to be the general wiſh that an adjuſtment of debts and credits betwixt the general government and individual ſtates with reſpect to the late war, ſhould take place; that balance ſhould be ſtruck, and thoſe ſtates which were brought in debtors ſhould pay, and thoſe who were found to be creditors ſhould receive what was reported to be juſt: and, in order to facilitate the buſineſs, a great deal of compromiſe took place, ſo that it was at length agreed upon with a good deal of unanimity. In order to give the ſtates an opportunity of bringing forward all their claims, the commiſſioners were inveſted with chancery powers. After the buſineſs had gone through the committee of the whole, there was only one queſtion which occaſioned any diſcuſſion; and upon this the yeas and nays were taken; this was the ratio by which the ſtates ſhould be charged. On a motion to ſtrike out this ratio, it was loſt, 45 to 10; and what was remarkable, one half of the repreſentatives from the ſtate of New-York voted for the exiſting mode, and the other half for ſtriking it out. [Mr. S. here read an extract from the journals.] It did not at that time ſtrike the members from that ſtate, that the ratio adopted would injure them. Whether ſubſequent events had made it unfavorable to them or not, was not now the queſtion, but whether thoſe ſtates which had been reported debtors ſhould be called upon to pay what was due from them.

Mr. S. ſaid this buſineſs might be compared to an arbitration between individuals, where full powers were given to the arbitrators; for all that could be ſaid about the exertions of individual ſtates, was brought forward, it was agreed to put the buſineſs into the hands of three commiſſioners to make an award. The award was made and accepted by Congreſs. Whatever objections were held againſt it, ſhould have been made at that time before the award had been carried into effect. Any complaints now brought forward againſt the principles and mode of ſettlement, were certainly ill timed. The only queſtion now was, which is the beſt way of completing the buſineſs? He thought the mode propoſed was the beſt. It appeared, by the report of the committee, that the following were the debtor ſtates, viz. New-York, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North-Carolina. The whole debt was 3,517,584 dollars, of which 2,740,000 was owing by New-York. The intereſt of the debt, viz. 844,218 dollars being added, made the whole 4,261,802 dollars.

In our preſent embarraſſed ſituation, ſaid Mr. Smith, this money would be very acceptable. In order to meet the demands of the public creditors, it was well known that recourſe muſt be had to additional revenue. It would therefore be very deſirable if the debts could be collected, as it would ſerve to leſſen that ſum which muſt otherwiſe be collected from the people. Or this money he ſaid, might be uſefully employed in providing for the defence of the country, either by means of a navy, increaſe of arſenals, or otherwiſe. Indeed, there were many beneficial objects to which the money might be applied; and he doubted not, when the debtor ſtates knew the ſituation of the United States, thoſe who were able to pay, at leaſt, would come forward cheerfully, and pay the ſums due from them, in ſuch a way as ſhould be moſt agreeable to themſelves.

Mr. Smith ſaid, he ſhould ſuppoſe, that even the debtor ſtates themſelves would wiſh to have theſe accounts ſettled, as it muſt be unpleaſant to them when claims were made from them upon the United States, to be told they were in debt to the Union. He remembered an inſtance in the laſt ſeſſion where this was the caſe with reſpect to New-York. The ſettlement now deſired, would do away ſuch diſagreeable inſinuations in future. As to the ſtate of New York, he ſhould be the laſt perſon who would ſay any thing diſagreeable to that ſtate, as it was a ſtate of conſequence in the Union, and entitled to every degree of reſpect; but gentlemen muſt know that the finances of that ſtate were in a moſt flouriſhing condition; that they had abundance of wealth. [Mr. S. here enumerated an account of their riches.] When, he ſaid, they contemplated the ſituation of other ſtates, with debts upon their ſhoulders, to pay the intereſt of which, and for the ſupport of their civil eſtabliſhment, they were obliged to tax their citizens, he did not think New-York would ſuffer much by paying the debt in queſtion. The ſtate of South Carolina, he ſaid, was at preſent conſiderably in debt, for the payment of the intereſt of which, and their civil liſt, they were obliged to have recourſe to direct taxation on their land, while the ſtate of New-York had no taxes at all, though he underſtood the legiſlature had recommended a tax to be laid, in order to accuſtom the people to the payment of a tax.

The only queſtion, Mr. Smith ſaid, was whether any material injury could ariſe from the application propoſed to be made to the debtor ſtates for payment. If they had any well founded objections to the payment of the reſpective balances, they would of courſe make them; if not, they would doubtleſs propoſe ſome mode of payment. But, Mr. Smith ſaid, if it was the opinion of the houſe, that theſe debts ought at once to be cancelled, let it be done. Something ought to be concluded on, in order to put an end to ſo diſagreeable a buſineſs.

(To be continued.)

☞ Any perſon who has got the firſt volume of DON QUIXOTE, which does not belong to them, and which it is ſuppoſed has been taken from a ſtore in town thro' miſtake, will confer a particular obligation by leaving it at the Printing Office. It was elegantly bound, with the back beautifully guilt.

Great Falls of Potomac.

THE Preſident and Board of Directors having ordered me to conſiderably encreaſe the number of their hands, I am ready to engage from 50 to 100 ſervants on liberal terms for one year.

Any perſon diſpoſed to ſend 10 hands, may ſend with their people an overſeer, who will have from 20 to 30 dollars per month, and have the ſole direction and charge of the people he brings.

The people will be allowed good rations, a blanket, and medical aſſiſtance, ſhould any ailment take place, a doctor being engaged for the uſe of the workers. I will alſo give good allowance to a woman who will cook for each ſquad. Application to be made to me perſonally or by letter directed thus,

CHRISTOPHER MYERS,
Engineer to the Potomac Comp.
MATILDA,
Via Alexandria.

December 22. [illegible]

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

AN ACT

TO

ESTABLISH AND REGULATE A MARKET IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA.

BE it Enacted, by the Mayor and Commonalty of the Town of Alexandria, *That there ſhall be a market held at the market-houſe of the ſaid Town, every day of the week throughout the year, Sundays excepted; and that no perſon ſhall, before the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, from the firſt day of April to the firſt day of October, and before the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, from the firſt day of October to the firſt day of April, make ſale of any kind of meats, fowls, butter, cheeſe, eggs, vegetables, roots, or expoſe or offer the ſame to ſale at any place within the juriſdiction of the Corporation, except at the market-houſe; and any perſon making ſale of, or offering for ſale, any of the articles above mentioned, before the above hours, at any place within the juriſdiction of the Corporation, except at the market-houſe, ſhall forfeit for each offence two dollars; and any perſon purchaſing any of the articles above mentioned, before the aforeſaid hours, at any place within the juriſdiction of the Corporation, except at the market-houſe, ſhall forfeit for each offence, two dollars—Provided, that nothing herein contained, ſhall extend to the ſale and purchaſe of butter in firkins, beef and pork for ſalting, or in caſks already ſalted, and of fiſh, at other places than the market-houſe.*

Be it further enacted, *That no perſon ſhall bring to the market-houſe, and offer for ſale, any kind of meats, fowls, butter, cheeſe, eggs, vegetables, roots, or any other kind of proviſions (except pork and beef after having been ſalted and dried) which had before been purchaſed at the market-houſe, or at any other place within the juriſdiction of the Corporation; and if any ſuch ſo purchaſed ſhall be offered for ſale, the ſame ſhall be forfeited and ſeized by the clerk of the market; and the perſon offering the ſame for ſale, ſhall moreover forfeit and pay, for every ſuch offence, the ſum of four dollars.*

Be it further enacted, *That no perſon who purchaſes articles of proviſions to ſell again, ſhall, on any day before the hours herein mentioned, purchaſe at the market-houſe, any greater quantity of any article, whether of meat, fowls, eggs, butter, vegetables, roots, or any other kind of proviſion there offered for ſale, (except butchers' meat) than what may be ſufficient to ſerve his, her, or their family during the day; and if any perſon or perſons ſhall, on any day before the aforeſaid hours, purchaſe a greater quantity of any of the aforeſaid articles, except as aforeſaid, than what may be ſufficient for his, her, or their family for that day, ſuch ſurplus ſhall be forfeited and ſeized by the clerk of the market, and the perſons ſo offending ſhall moreover forfeit, for every ſuch offence, the ſum of two dollars.*

Be it further enacted, *That if any perſon ſhall offer for ſale any butter made up into lumps or cakes, for a certain weight, which it ſhall be found not to hold out when tried, all and every ſuch lump or cake ſo offered, ſhall be forfeited and ſeized by the clerk of the market.*

Be it further enacted, *That if any perſon ſhall offer for ſale at the market-houſe or elſewhere, within the juriſdiction of the corporation, any meat, fiſh, or other proviſions, which are not ſound and wholeſome, the ſame ſhall be forfeited and ſeized by the clerk of the market, who ſhall bury or deſtroy the ſame; and if any meats ſhall be offered for ſale, in manner aforeſaid, which are ſo poor as not to be merchantable, or which have been blown, winded, or otherwiſe practiſed upon for deception, all ſuch meats ſhall be forfeited and ſeized by the clerk of the market.*

Be it further enacted, *That all proviſions which ſhall be forfeited and ſeized by virtue of this act, ſhall be for the uſe of the poor, except ſuch as are unwholeſome, which are directed to be deſtroyed.*

Be it further enacted, *That in all caſes of ſeizure made in purſuance of this act, the party affected may appeal from the ſeizure made by the clerk of the market, to one of the magiſtrates of the ſaid Town, before whom the clerk ſhall, immediately upon the cloſe of the market, take the articles ſo ſeized, who ſhall examine into the allegations of the parties, and examine ſuch witneſſes as may be produced, and determine thereupon according to the intent and meaning of this act.*

Be it further enacted, *That all fines impoſed by this act, ſhall be recovered by a warrant before a magiſtrate, or by petition in the Court of Huſtings, as the caſe may be; and in all caſes where the information is made by the clerk of the market, the fine thereupon recovered ſhall be altogether for the uſe of the Corporation; and in thoſe caſes where information is made by any other perſon, the fines recovered ſhall be one half for the uſe of the informer, the other half for the uſe of the Corporation.*

Be it further enacted, *That no butcher, or any other perſon, ſhall offer for ſale at the market-houſe, any meat upon a Sunday, between the firſt day of November and the firſt day of May in any year; and that if any perſon ſhall offer any meat for ſale at the market-houſe upon a Sunday, between the firſt day of November and the firſt day of May in any year, the perſon or perſons ſo offending, ſhall pay five dollars for every ſuch offence, to be recovered and applied as herein before directed.*

Be it further enacted, *That all and every act, or clauſe of an act, which comes within the purview of this act, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby repealed.*

FROM THE MINERVA.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

In the preſent ſtate of our political affairs, when France is laying in her claims to the gratitude of the United States, and menacing us with hoſtile attacks, and has even given orders to ſeize our veſſels, it is very important that the *grounds* of her claims ſhould be fairly exhibited to all the citizens of America. We have a party in this country, who really believe France has been *friendly* and *generous* to our nation. If this is true, it is proper that the account of her claims upon our gratitude ſhould be known, that we may ſtrike the balance. We beg to be able to diſcharge the debt of gratitude, and not for ever have our *ingratitude* caſt in our teeth, by her agents and her votaries.

But, Sir, it is often aſſerted in the public papers, that France, though ſhe aſſiſted us in the war, proved afterwards treacherous to our intereſt, leagued with Spain to limit our weſtern boundaries to the Ohio, to deprive us of our ſhare in the fiſheries, and in ſhort, labored to prevent our independence. Indeed ideas of this kind are ſuggeſted by the French Council, which gave Mr. Genet his inſtructions.

If theſe are facts, they muſt be capable of proof, by *authentic documents* in the office of the department of ſtate. Would it not be proper, ſir, and even highly uſeful to have thoſe papers publiſhed, at leaſt ſo many of them as to give the people of the United States a juſt and complete view of the policy of France towards this country?

It is preſumed that moderation, wiſdom, and forbearance on the part of America, will prevent an appeal to arms to vindicate our rights. But in caſe of a rupture, it is neceſſary the people ſhould know preciſely the *merits of the controverſy*; and nothing would lead them to this knowledge

ſo effectually as a fair and full expoſition of the conduct of France from the year 1778 to this time. If we are ungrateful, let us know it, if the French have been hypocritical, let us know it. We want the *truth*—the *whole truth*, and with the truth before our eyes, there is no doubt but our *opinions* will be *unanimous* and our *actions firm.*

MILLIONS.

Partnerſhip Diſſolved.

THE partnerſhip of HENRY GIRD and CO. is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent.—All perſons indebted to the Firm are hereby requeſted to come forward and diſcharge their reſpective accounts, as the intended removal of one of the partners renders it indiſpenſibly neceſſary. If any perſon has claims againſt the Firm, they are deſired to produce them for ſettlement.

HENRY GIRD, Sen.
THOS. FRANKLAND.

THE BUSINESS IN FUTURE WILL BE CARRIED ON BY

THOMAS FRANKLAND,

Who takes this opportunity of informing his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that he will be conſtantly ſupplied with the beſt WHITE and BROWN SOAP—MOULD and DIPT CANDLES—and an agreeable variety of SHAVING SOAP and WASH BALLS.——Having conducted Buſineſs for ſeveral years in Europe, and alſo ſince the commencement of the Partnerſhip in this Town, he hopes to receive a ſhare of Publio patronage, which it ſhall be his ſtudy to merit. ——To the Merchants of Alexandria he begs leave to remark, that the quality of his Soap is evidently ſuperior to that imported from the Northward; and, of courſe, could not fail of bringing a proportionate advance in the Weſt Indies, &c.—Thoſe who purchaſe quantities for Exportation, or other purpoſes, will find him inclined to accept of moderate prices.

N. B. He will give the higheſt price for TALLOW, ASHES, &c.

January 14.

Lands for Sale.

ON the the 23d day of February next will be ſold on the premiſes, a valuable tract of land, containing about 736 acres, lying on the branches of Broad Run, in the county of Loudoun, and near the Gumſpring. The land is well watered with good ſprings, and one of the main branches of Broad Run goes through the ſame, on which may be erected either ſaw or griſt mills, for which the ſtream may anſwer. A ſufficient proportion of the land is well timbered; the cleared land is all under good fencing. There are ſeveral hundred choice fruit trees in a thriving condition. The ſoil is adapted for farming, or the culture of tobacco and Indian corn, for which purpoſes few tracts can be found more valuable. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, one other tract of land adjoining the above, containing 280 acres, moſtly uncleared and well timbered, and on the next day will be ſold at Broad Run Old Church, a valuable tract of land lying there, containing 300 acres, well watered and timbered, and about 140 acres cleared, and divided into ſix or ſeven fields. There is on this land about 11 or 1200 bearing fruit trees, the greater part apple trees, and of choice kind. This land lies within 6 miles of the mouth of Gooſe creek, from whence there is navigation down the Potomac. At the ſame time and place will be offered for ſale, about 62,000 acres of land in Monongalia and Harriſon counties, which will be ſold off in 2000 acre lots, or upwards. This land is rich and heavily timbered, and the ſtate road from the Potomac to Morgantown runs through part of it. One fourth part of the purchaſe money for the Loudoun lands will be expected in hand, and a liberal credit given for the balance—and for the Weſtern lands (which are remarkably good for fiſhing) one fifth of the purchaſe money will be expected in hand, and the balance in eaſy payments. The ſubſcriber will ſell by private ſale to any perſon who will apply before the day of public ſale.—— Good titles will be made to all the above mentioned tracts of land, by

JOHN SPENCER.
living on Broad Run, Loudoun county.

N. B. The lands will be taken as ſecurity for the payment of the credits.

JOHN SPENCER.

January 21, 1797.

Alexandria, January 14.

We have received this morning a NEW-LONDON paper, which contains a continuation of Foreign Intelligence.—The moſt important of which is the correſpondence between the Executive Directory and Lord Malmeſbury. The Directory demanded of Malmeſbury, whether his powers extended to negotiating for the allies of England. He replied that they did not; but ſtated that his court would no doubt uſe all its influence to accompliſh a general pacification. The directory appeared diſſatisfied with this anſwer, and ſuſpended the negotiation till Malmeſbury ſhall have written home, and ſhall have received more ſpecific inſtructions.

An account from Trieſte, October 7, mentions a naval engagement near the Hiers Iſles, between the Toulon fleet, of 12 ſhips of the line and Jervis's fleet of 20 ſhips of the line, in which two of the French were diſmaſted, two ſunk, and a great part of the reſt taken.——The Hamburgh Editor thinks the account ſuſpicious.

A Paris Journal of the 10th Nov. has the following article:

"We are aſſured that Lord Malmeſbury has made the Directory the propoſal for an armiſtice between England and France."

On the Lower Rhine the Auſtrians made, on the 22d ult. a bold, but unſucceſsful attempt to render themſelves maſter of the bridge-head near Neuwied, and to cut off the communication between the right and left wings of the French army—Their loſs appears to have been very conſiderable on this occaſion; and the French, under Bournonville, maintained their poſition. If we are to admit the French account, they made 1000 priſoners, 400 of whom were wounded; and the affair, on the whole, coſt the Auſtrians 400 men.

"It is reported that there has been concluded between Spain and Portugal, a convention, ſtating that all the ports of the latter are to be ſhut againſt the Engliſh during the war."

From Italy it appears that Mantua ſtill holds out. General Wurmſer has lately made ſeveral ineffectual ſorties, and the ſurrender of the garriſon is very ſhortly expected to take place.

Moreau has requeſted of the Directory, that Pichegru may be appointed to command the army of the Rhine and Moſelle.

Hamburg papers have been received at Philadelphia, to the 5th of November.—In a letter from Buonaparte to the Executive Directory, dated Oct. 17,—he informs that he had ſent Gen. Gentilli to take poſſeſſion of Corſica, which appears to have been evacuated by the Engliſh.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia.

"I underſtand that the Secretary of State is preparing a ſtatement of the conduct of our government, relative to France, to be laid before congreſs for their information, by way of anſwer to the charges of Adet."

MARRIED.—On Thurſday the 5th inſtant, at Philadelphia, by Hilary Baker, Eſq. SICK QUO IN NE YOUHEE, *alias*, John Walker, one of the chiefs of the Cherokee nation of Indians, to Miſs ANN JANE DURANT, of that city.

FROM A FRENCH PAPER.

BUONAPARTE'S GENEROSITY.

From Milan, we learn, that on the 5th September, General Buonaparte granted a general amneſty to all who had taken part in the rebellion of the 1ſt, 2d, and 3d of Auguſt. He has beſides given back to the poor the effects of which they had been deprived, in order to pay their part of a contribution of one million, to which the inhabitants were ſubjected. Thoſe only who were condemned for contumacy are to have their effects ſequeſtered and confiſcated to the republic.

A LITTLE FRENCH VICIOUSNESS.

A letter from Toulon repreſents the arſenal of that port as exhibiting a ſcene of the moſt dreadful plunder. The ſlips on which the J. J. Rouſſeau was built, as well as thoſe on which the Diane was conſtructed, have been carried off by the workmen, and the rope-makers and ſpinners pilfer the hemp and rope yarn. There are two parties in that port, one of which is for Grognard, and the other for Najeac; although they are conſtantly quarrelling, yet they agree in the point of plunder. The toilet for the queen of Naples, which was taken on board the Engliſh ſhip Minerva, has become a prey to the plunderers.

By Poſt.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 9.

The following facts are from a mercantile correſpondent.

Every American veſſel that arrives at Cape Francois, her cargo is forcibly taken by the adminiſtration, who promiſe payment, apparently without any intention of performing, as cargoes thus forcibly taken, remain yet unpaid, though many months have elapſed. When remonſtrance is made, nothing but perſecution reſults from it. From captain Barney's (of the Meduſa frigate) being a native American, the captains of American veſſels had reaſon to ſuppoſe he would rather have wiſhed to alleviate their ſufferings; but to perſecution he added inſult, not only to the American captains there, but to this country, by ignominiouſly hoiſting its flag REVERSED on board his frigate.

JAMES M'CALL, Mate of the brig Baron de Coronſlelet.
THOMAS ATWOOD, late Maſter of the ſchooner Jane, abandoned at the Cape.

A letter from Cape Francois, dated the 29th Nov. mentions, that 48 ſail of American veſſels have been captured within theſe four months—the veſſels and cargoes amounting to 1,250,000 dollars; and that they ſtill continue capturing American veſſels—if they are not condemned, they take the cargoes by force. The letter concludes thus: "For Gods ſake don't adventure any more this way."

EARTHQUAKE.

NEW-LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

On Saturday laſt at 1 o'clock P. M. a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt in this city, accompanied with a report that broke upon the ear like the exploſion of a heavy cannon at a ſhort diſtance: The ſound and motion continued but a few moments. In the ſtreet, near the meeting houſe in Norwich, two fiſſures, one of two inches wide, and ſeveral rods long were made in the earth, within 20 rods of each other.

SALEM, DECEMBER 30.

Tueſday morning arrived here the brigantine Speedwell, captain John Fillebrown, from Guadaloupe.—November 27, captain F. fell in with and picked up two boats, formerly belonging to the ſchooner George and Hetty, of Baltimore, David Porter, maſter, which failed from Baltimore November 16, laden with flour, bound to St. Domingo, and on the 25th, in lat. 26, and long. 69, 30, was upſet. The crew of the ſchooner conſiſted of 7 men and 7 paſſengers—among whom were a French lady and her niece, both of whom were in bed when the veſſel began to go over, and were with much difficulty ſaved; two of the crew were aſleep in the fore peak at the ſame time, and could not be got out until the ſcuttle was [illegible] water, [illegible] they were forced to [illegible], and were both ſaved. Judging themſelves then 300 miles from any land, they all took to the boats, and [illegible] near the wreck till the next morning at [illegible], when they left her. The following night was very dark and ſqually, and the boats came very near ſinking. The next day they ſaw a veſſel, which proved to be the Speedwell, and were taken up by Captain F. and brought into this port deſtitute of every thing. The reaſon of the veſſel's upſetting was the want of ballaſt, having on board nothing but flour. She was owned by Meſſrs. White and Taylor, of Baltimore.

GEORGE-TOWN, JAN. 13.

A few weeks ago, the two tobacco warehouſes in this town were broke open, and moſt of the books taken from thence and deſtroyed. Two perſons, Matthew and Michael Dulany, were apprehended the day after the perpetration of the act. As very ſtrong circumſtantial proof appeared againſt them, they were kept in cuſtody. The court is now ſitting at Montgomery Court-Houſe, and on Wedneſday the grand jury of this county found two bills againſt one of them, and one againſt the other.

vicinity of Vienna to the army, is inconceivably great.

A ſolemn proceſſion has been held at Prague as a thankſgiving for the delivery of Bohemia from the danger with which it was threatened by the republicans.

Forty thouſand recruits, it is ſaid, will be raiſed in that part of Poland which is the new acquiſition of Ruſſia.

HAGUE, OCTOBER 11

Laſt Saturday [illegible]

PUBLIC SALES.

On Monday next, the 16th inſt. at 12 o'clock, will be ſold at the Court-houſe in Alexandria, for the term of nine years,

A likely Negro Woman,

aged about 25 years, on a credit of 6 months. A negotiable note, with an approved endorſer will be demanded.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

AN excellent ſituation for buſineſs, and accommodation of a family, will be ſold on the premiſes, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on Wedneſday the 18th inſt. if not privately diſpoſed of prior to the above date, the Houſe and Lot, the property of W. Hoye, on Prince Street, and now rented to Mr. John Gould, of this town for one year from the 1ſt day of February next, at £100. Terms will be made eaſy, and known at the time of ſale.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

On Friday the 20th inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be ſold by Public Vendue on the premiſes, (if not ſold by private ſale before that day,) a commodious and well finiſhed

Two Story Frame Houſe,

ſituate on Water Street, adjoining the houſe of Mr. Abſalom Roe. The lot is 31½ feet front, and 63 feet 3 inches in depth, with the uſe of a 3 feet alley, in common with the poſſeſſor of the corner lot. The houſe is 30 feet ſquare, built for the accommodation of two families, with ſeparate kitchens and neceſſaries—with two rooms and fire places on each floor for the different apartments. The whole is now under leaſe at the rate of 100l. per ann. further particulars will be made known previous to the ſale.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

January 12.

City of Waſhington,

January 12, 1797.

WANTED for the preſent year at the public works, in the city of Waſhington, a number of Laborers, for whom 70 dollars per ann. will be given, or 60 dollars from the 1ſt of March, to the 20th of December next. They will be found in every thing but their clothing, and attended by a phyſician at public expence when neceſſary.

ELISHA O. WILLIAMS.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Poſt Office, Alexandria, January 18, 1797.

A.—JEMIMA ARUNDELL, Wm. Armſtrong, John Allen, James Arwin, care of Mr. Portney.

B.—Thos. Bourbur, Edward P. Bell, Eliaſ Briant, Francis Boyle, Robert Bush, George Boyer, on board the Polly and Nancy, Jos. Bennett, John Barron, Wm. Butlett, Col. Robert Burton, Nancy Burden, Lucy Brown, care of George Brown, Hatter, Hugh Barr, care of Mr. Brockett, Wm Bonton, John Beſhers, (Frenchman,) John Brant Solomon Betton, care of Jeſſe Wherry, Hugh Barr, copperſmith, Wm. Bowell, Thomas Butler, carpenter of the Shedherdeſs, Mary Burket, Henry Barr, Samuel Brown.

C.—Eliza Carter, Wm. Chapman, John Carr, Alex. Carpenter, John Campbell, John Crawley, George Collard, carpenter, Mrs. Cood, Thomas Colling, Capt. Samuel Carr, Wm. Creek, John Caldwell.

D.—John Dupmaid, cabinet maker, John Dorſett, Michael Darley, John Duff, Jeſſe Dunbar, Capt. James Davidſon, Wm. Davis, Benjamin Dulaney, Jun. Amos Derrough, Daniel Douglaſs, John Dougle, Peter Demuth, Monſ. Daibux, John Davis, James Douglaſs, mouth of Difficult, Mr. Douglaſs, flour inſpector, Nancy Donaldſon, care of Bryan Fairfax, Mr. Deal.

F.—Wm. Ervin, cabinet maker, William Emack, Jos. English, Andrew Eſtave,

ſhould take place; that balance ſhoul be ſtruck, and thoſe ſtates which wer brought in debters ſhould pay, an thoſe who were found to be creditor ſhould receive what was reported to b juſt: and, in order to facilitate th buſineſs, a great deal of compromiſ took place, ſo that it was at length a greed upon with a good deal of una nimity. In order to give the ſtate an opportunity of bringing forward al their claims, the commiſſioners wer inveſted with chancery powers. After the buſineſs had gone through the com

Harriſon, Wm. Hickman, John Horſeburg, John Harper, merchant taylor, James Harper, Wm. Hackney, Aſa Hill, John Hickman, & Co. Thomas Hall, care of Thomas White, blackſmith, Margaret Hagerty, John Henry, Matilda, Anthony Harris, care of George Ruſſel, Mary Hawke, Sarah Hill, John Hughes, care of Thomas Redmond, Theo. Harris, Capt. Robert Herifor, Richard Harwood, Thomas Holmes, James Holley, Theo. James Hamilton, Mr. Hammerſley, copperſmith.

J.—Crowley Jordan, Benj. Jacis, Benj. James, Cot'en Jackſon, David Jones, Thomas Irwin, Capt. John Johnſon on board the brig George.

K.—John Kent, Smith Keith.

L.—Jeſſe V. Lewis, printer, Monſ. Latour, Ann Lake, Henry Lowe, Elias Longdon, Wm. Lightfoot, Opie Lindſay, Alex. Latimer, care of James M'Henry, Edward Lapthorn.

M.—Henry M'Cue, Citoyen Mennett George M'Doell, George Minor, ſen. Wm. M'Culloch, at J. Beale's, John Money, painter, John Marnex, John Maſon, Capt. C. Myers, Matilda, Alexander M'Kenzie, Neil Mooney, bricklayer, Benj. Mitchell, match-maker, Daniel M'Lean, baker, James Morriſon, Mr. Mann, Edward, M'Mahon, Vivion Madiſon, Enuck Morris, John M'Connell, Andrew M'Gee, near the Market houſe.

N.—Allen Newhall, Prichard Newby at Mr. James Douglaſs's, Difficult.

O.—Mr. Odds, ſhip carpenter, John O'Neal, John Olbury, Dudley Odlin Thomas Ogden.

P.—Walter Pomery, Henry Piercy, Thomas Parker, Thomas Peterkin, Thomas Patterſon, Joſeph Peck, Piercy & Graham, Mary Potts, Pomery & Hiſſel, George Patterſon, at James Kelly's.

Q.—Captain James Quirk.

R.—George Rutter, John Roſs, Philip Ruſſell, Elinor Renwick, care of Mr. Fulmer, John Radford, Col. Ramſay.

S.—Captain Nath. Spooner, John Smith, Captain Abraham Stone, on board the ſch. Nancy, Matthew Simon, John Smith, care of Porter, blackſmith, Lewis Spratice, Mr. Smith, houſe carpenter, Adam R. Stewart, Captain Wm. Stever, John Smith, John Smith, care of George Slacum, Wm. Simpſon, Edward Stanford, care of Wm. Hickman, James Stevenſon, at Buckland & Blairs, Ann Stith, Charles Shoeſſ, Lawrence Swan, baker, Daniel Stone, Rebecca.

T.—Wm. Thompſon, Capt. John Foulton, on board the ſhip Dolly, Henry Tagſon, Robert Troy, Saliſbury, Adam Taſſapough, carpenter, Joſeph Turner, carpenter, Andrew Taylor.

V.—Samuel Vail, Wm. Villandigham.

W.—John Wells, Henry Webb, on board the ſloop Delaware, Thomas Weſt, John Wilſon, near the old court houſe, Fairfax county, Natt. Winſey, W. W. Williams, Matilda, Joſhua Wells care of Mr. Maſon, Silver ſmith, Robert Wanker, Andrew Abner Williams, Seth Whitlog, Wm. Waſhington, Iſaac Wandell, John Woodley.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Thurſday the 6th of April next, at Dougherty's tavern, in the town of Wincheſter, in Virginia, the following Lands, ſituate in the ſaid ſtate, viz.

No. 1.—430 Acres

Of excellent land, on the waters of Backcreek, in Frederick county, on the great road leading to the South Branch, about 10 miles from Wincheſter, 100 acres of which is rich bottom, a fine ſtream running through it, with ſeveral ſprings, the trees in the bottom are chiefly ſugar maple, black walnut, hickory and locuſt. There are a log dwelling and out-houſes, ſome meadow made, and about 40 acres of upland cleared. On this tract there is a good mill-ſeat, where an under-ſhot mill might be erected.

No. 2.—800 Acres,

Situate in Hampſhire county, on the north branch of the Potomac, and on a branch called Cabbin Run, about 8 miles from Fort Cumberland. On this track is a large quantity of rich bottom, fit for meadow or the culture of hemp, the upland remarkable good, being chiefly timbered with walnut and hickory. The above tract is in two ſurveys of 400 each.

No. 3.—200 Acres,

Situate in Franklin county, about ten miles from Wincheſter. On this tract there is a dwelling houſe, and part of the land is cleared, the remainder is finely timbered.

No. 4.—A Lot of Ground,

In the town of Woodſtock, Shanandoah county, whereon is erected a two ſtory houſe, and other improvements, and a ten acre lot for the conveniency of ſaid town lot.

No. 5.—250 Acres,

Situate about two miles from Woodſtock. Part of this tract is in cultivation, is finely timbered, and a good quantity of meadow may be made.

No 6.—400 Acres,

Situate in Hampſhire county, on George Andes's mill run, on a branch of the Caſapchon. This tract is finely timbered, there is good bottom land, which might be eaſily converted into meadow.

No. 7—One Moiety of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the Waters of Hughes's river, in Harriſon county. This was purchaſed at one quarter of a dollar per acre caſh above 8 years ago.

No. 8.—41,900 Acres,

Lying in the counties of Wythe, Waſhington, and Grayſon, (the greater part in Wythe;) on the waters of Cripple creek and Fox creek, branches of New river, and on the ſouth ſide of Holſtein.

No. 9.—10,000 Acres,

Lying in the county of Hardy, on the waters of Great Cacapion and North River.

The terms of payment will be one third part of the purchaſe money to be paid in hand at the time of executing the deed or deeds of conveyance, the remaining two thirds to be paid in equal inſtalments, at 12, 18, and 24 months thereafter, ſecuring thoſe payments by mortgaging the premiſes.

Should any perſon wiſh to purchaſe at private ſale, application may be made to John Holker, Eſq. near Wincheſter; David Holmes, Eſq. of Wincheſter; or by letters (poſt paid), to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, being the owner of ſaid lands, who will perſonally attend the ſale on the day above mentioned.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, 29th Oct. 1796.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

A FEW OF

The Preſident's Addreſs.

ROBERT SMOCK,

AT his Dry Good Store in Fairfax-Street, oppoſite the Houſe of Mr. Bryan Hampſon, offers for ſale, under the direction of Mr. William Sowers, either for caſh, flour, wheat, barley, rye, Indian corn, oats, buckwheat, &c. for which a generous market price will be given, the following Merchandize on terms highly advantageous to the purchaſer, viz.

Superfine and ſecond 7-4 broad cloths.
Common 3-4 to 8-4 do.
Elaſtic & foreſt do.
Double milled drabs,
Plain & printed caſſimeres,
Printed and tambor'd caſſimere veſt ſhapes
Swanſdown & printed velvet do.
Printed and tambor'd do.
Coatings & duffils,
Kerſeys & plains,
Halfthicks and kendall, or negro cottons,
Flannels & baizes,
Roſe & Indian blankets,
Green, blue, & motled rugs,
English and Scotch carpets,
Yard & ¾ yd. wide carpeting by the yard,
Ladies' ſcarlet cloaks aſſorted,
Fulled, yarn, and worſted caps,
Mens' & boy's worſted gloves & yarn mitts,
Mens' & boys' worſted, yarn, & plaid hoſiery,
Women and childrens' colour'd do.
Camblet & cambletees,
Wildbore, durant, & Joan's ſpinning,
Morean, callimanco, & bombazett,
Crape & black ſattinett,
Velvet and velveret,
Corduroy, thickſett, and royal ribb,
Fancy cord, jeans & bever fuſtians,
Marſeilles quilting, dimities, and muſlinetts,
Plain & ſprigg'd jackonett muſlins,
Plain & ſprigg'd book muſlin,
Kenting and ſpotted lawn,
Book & jaconet muſlin handkerchiefs,
Book & jaconet muſlin apron patterns,
Mens' plain and tamboured muſlin handkerchiefs and cravats,
Long lawn & cambricks,
Chintzes, callicoes, & Ginghams,
Cotton and muſlin ſhawls,
Cotton and linen pocket handkerchiefs,
Iriſh linens,
Ruſſia ſheeting and Ruſſia duck,
Brown holland, dowlas, and ticklenburgs,
German oznaburgs, and hempen rolls,
Plain & ſtriped ſackings,
Bed bunts & ticken,
Shirting & apron check,
Silk, cotton, and thread hoſiery,
Coloured ſattins and modes,
Peelongs & ſarſnets,
Flag & ſpotted Bandanno ſilk handkerchiefs,
Ribbons aſſorted,
Silk, galloon, and worſted bindings,
Fringe, lace, & edging,
Coloured and oznaburg thread,
Nuns' thread, ſewing ſilk, and twiſt, aſſorted,
Tapes, bobbin, &c.
Ladies' ſilk mitts & kid gloves,
Mens' buckſkin and beaver do.
Ladies' coloured furr hats,
Mens' and boy's furr and wool do.
Buttons aſſorted,
Penknife & razor caſes, with implements,
Pocket & pen knives,
Knives & forks,
Pruning knives and ſciſſars,
Shoe buckles & knee buckles,
Snuff boxes,
Braſs & other candle ſticks,
Glaſs & queen's ware aſſorted,
5-4 white & printed cottons at 2s6d. per yard,
Souchong, hyſonſkin, young hyſon, and imperial teas.

He flatters himſelf from the care he will take in procuring the beſt and cheapeſt goods, and of thoſe peculiarly adapted to the uſe of this country, as he will only diſpoſe of them for caſh or produce—thereby being enabled to ſell on the very loweſt terms,—that it will be the intereſt of ſtore keepers in the country, as well farmers as others to make trial of his ſtore.

ROBERT SMOCK.

January 12.

HARDWARE.

JOSEPH SAUL, at his Store on the ſouth ſide of King-Street, five doors above Fairfax-Street, has opened, (which he will ſell wholeſale and retail) a complete aſſortment of all kinds of Hardware, particularly a general aſſortment of all kinds of Houſe and Ship Carpenters', Joiners', Cabinet-makers', Coopers', Turners', Silverſmiths', Tinners', Blackſmiths', Shoemakers', and other tools. Alſo, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, and other materials for building, with a variety of articles ſuitable for country and retail ſtores.

He has alſo on hand,

Old Sherry Wine of a very ſuperior quality, which he will diſpoſe of by the quantity or quarter caſk.

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expoſed for ſale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ſtreets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the ſale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and ſelling of ſuch articles therein between the times of public ſales as may be on limitation. They likewiſe offer their ſervices in tranſacting any kind of Commiſſion Buſineſs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th. 1796.

For Charter,

THE BRIG

Virginia,

Burthen 300 hhds of tobacco.—For terms apply to

SHREVE & LAWRASON.

Who have for ſale—Queen's ware in crates well aſſorted; glaſs ware; double Glouceſter cheeſe in hampers; Liverpool ſalt in ſacks and looſe; pipes in boxes; pearl barley in kegs; barr lead; candles by the box

Oct. 18. tf.

Bank of Alexandria.

January 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stock Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of five per cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the half year, ending this day is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their repreſentatives, on Thurſday next the 5th inſt.

By order of the Preſident & Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſhier.

P. S. Thoſe ſhares that have been ſubſcribed ſince the 5th of July laſt, are entitled to a proportionate dividend.

GURDEN CHAPIN.

Bank of Alexandria,

December 14, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an election will be held at the Court houſe in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpoſe of chooſing nine Directors of the ſaid bank for the enſuing year, agreeable to charter.

By order of the Preſident and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſhier.

Very great Bargains.

THE public are informed that the Goods remaining on hand at the Store under the direction of the ſubſcriber, oppoſite to M'Knight's tavern will henceforth be ſold at prices reduced below the very moderate rates at which they have heretofore been ſold. The proprietors being deſirous of cloſing the ſales ſpeedily, will accommodate retailers with a credit.

January 7. tf

Caution.

I HEREBY caution the public againſt receiving a note of hand dated the 1ſt of October 1796, and given by me to John Dalton, for the ſum of 236 dollars and 66 cents, payable the 1ſt of January, 1797, the ſaid Dalton not having complied with contract, for which the note was given.

Whereas a proviſo was annexed to the note, binding ſaid Dalton to fulfill the contract, which proviſo I find to have been clandeſtinely cut off, and therefore do not hold myſelf liable to pay it.

JOHN HODGKIN.

Jan. 2. 8

Wood, and large White Oak Timber.

FOR SALE,

AT the ſubſcriber's plantation, ſix miles from Alexandria, five to George-Town, and four to the river oppoſite to the Federal City, a quantity of wood, which he will ſell ſtanding, or corded in the woods, as may ſuit the purchaſer. Alſo, a quantity of large White Oak Timber, ſuch as will anſwer for girders, and frames, &c. for houſes; and likewiſe a quantity of Ship Timber, which I will ſell at a low price as it ſtands on the land I mean to clear.

JOHN LUKE.

December 29. 4w1w

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